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ADM HUBLEY, JR., LT COLO. COM^{DT} 11TH PENNA.
REG^T, HIS JOURNAL, COMMENCING AT WYO-
MING, JULY 30TH, 1779.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN.

(Concluded from page 302.)

Tuesday September 14th

Previous to our March this morning parties were ordered out to destroy the Corn, which they did plucking and throwing it into the river.

About 11 o'clock we took up our line of March and proceeded for Jenisie, the last & Capitol settlement of the Seneca Country. The whole cross'd a branch of the Jenisie river and moov'd thro' a considerable Swamp and form'd on a plain the other side, the most extensive I ever saw, containing not less than Six Thousand Acres of the richest soil that can be conceived, not having a Bush standing but fill'd with Grass considerable higher than a Man. We moov'd up this plain for about three miles in our regular line of March which was a beautiful sight, (as a view of the whole could be had at one look) and then came to Jenise River which we cross'd being about 40 yards over and near midle deep, and then ascended a rising Ground which afforded a prospect which was so beautiful that to attempt a Comparison would be doing an injury, as we had a View as far as our Eyes would carry us of another plaine besides the one we cross'd through which the Jenisie river form'd a most beautiful Winding and at intervals Cateracts which roll'd from the Rocks & emptied into the river.

We then march'd on thro' a rough but rich Country, untill we arriv'd at the Capitol town which is much the largest we have yet met with in our whole rout, and encamp'd about the same.

At this place we found the Body of the Brave but unfortunate Lieut. Boyd and one Rifle-man Massacred in the most cruel & barbarous manner that the human mind can possibly conceive. The savages having put them to the most excruiating Torments possible by first plucking their nales from hand & feet then Spearing, cutting & whipping them and mangling their Bodys, then cutting off the flesh from their shoulders by pieces, tomahawking & severing their heads from their Bodys and leaving them a prey to their Dogs. We likewise found one House burn'd in which probable was a scene as cruel as the former.

This evening the remains of Lieut. Boyd and the Rifle-mans corps were interred with military honors. Mr. Boyds former good character as a brave soldier and an honest man, and his behaviour in the skirmish of yesterday (several of the Indians being found dead & some seen carried off) must indear him to all friends of mankind. May his fate await those who have been the cause of his—O Britain—Behold—and blush!—

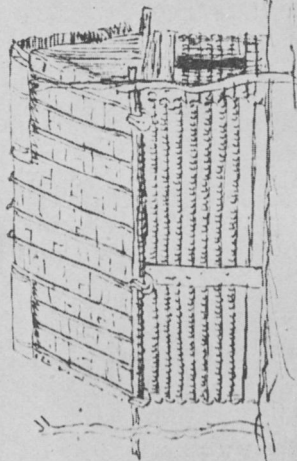
Jenise-town, the Capitol of the Seneca nation, is pleasantly situated on a rich and extensive flat, the soil remarkable rich and great parts well improov'd with fields of Corn, Beans, Potatoes and all kinds of Vegetables. It contain'd 107 well finished houses.

This days march compleated $6\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

Wednesday Sept^r 15th.

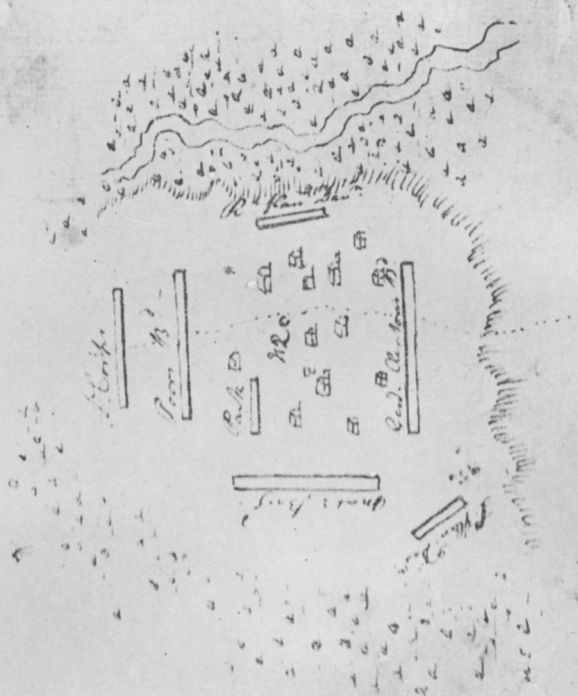
This morning the whole Army excepting a covering party were engaged in destroying the corn, beans Potatoes & other vegetables which were in quantity immense and in goodness unequal'd by any I ever yet saw, agreeable to a moderate calculation there was not less than two hundred acres, the whole of which was pull'd & piled up in large heaps mix'd with dry wood taken from the houses and consum'd to Ashes. About 3 o'clock A.M. the business was finish'd and the immidiate objects of this Expedition accomplish'd vizt.

Sketch of one of the
Indian Houses at
Tense. —



Other days march completed 6 1/2 miles.

Sketch of Encampment at Condit.



the total ruin of the Indian settlements & distruction of their crops.

The following is a part of the orders issued this day, Vizt—

“The Commander in chief informs his brave and resolute Army that the immediate objects of this Expedition are Accomplish'd viz. the total ruin of the Indian settlements and destruction of their Crops which were design'd for the support of those inhuman Barbarrians while they were desolating the American Frontiers. He is by no means insensible of the obligations he is under to these brave officers & soldiers whose virtue and fortitude have enabled him to complete the important design of the expedition, and he assures them he will not fail to inform America at large how much they stand indebted to them. The Army will this day commence its March for Tioga and proceed in the following order—first an advance Guard of one hundred Men, advanc'd about one hundred yards in front,—Second Gen^l Clintons Brigade advancing in four Columns from its front, third the Pack-horses and Cattle, fourth Gen^{ls} Maxwells & Poor retiring in Columns as they advanc'd ready to form a front in the rear of the Army. Sixth the Riflemen in a line retiring in the rear of the whole at Seventy rods distance from the Light-corps, two pieces of Artillery well loaded are to goe between Gen^l Hand & the Rifle corps, one piece is to be immediately in rear of Gen^l Clinton & centre Columns and the small Howitzer to proceed with the advance Guard, these pieces also to be loaded, the flanking divisions will each be formed in two divisions, one Division of each flanking Gen^l Clinton, the rear of the other Divisions will be in a line with the Light Corps, their duty will be the same as when advancing with this difference only, that whenever a firing may commence, the division next the enemy will indeavor to gain their flank the other Divisions by mooving rapidly in a large Circle will endeavor to gain their rear, the duty of the covering party & select flanking companies will be the same as in advancing.”

About 4 o'Clock P.M. the Army took up their line of march in the above order and arrived sometime after night near Gaghuigulahery town were they encamp'd in a wood but without observing any regularity, as it was impossible owing to the late Season of our arrival.

Previous to our leaving Jenise, a Woman with a Child came in to us, who had been taken prisoner last year near Wyoming, and fortunately made her escape from the Savages. She with her bandling was almost starv'd for want of food, she informs us that the Indians have been in great want all that spring, that they subsisted intirely on green Corn this summer, that the Squaws were fretting prodigiously and continually teasing their Warriors to make peace, that by promisses from Butler & his Minions they are fed up with great things that should be done for them, that they seem considerably cast down & frightened, and in short she says distress and trouble seems painted in their Countenances.

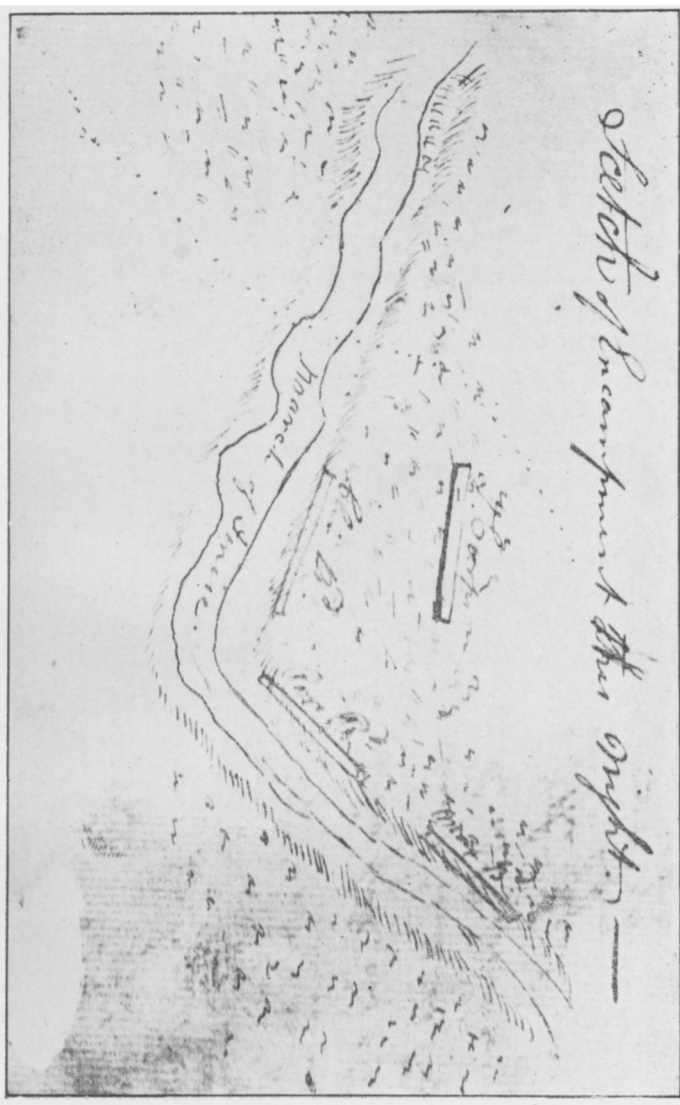
Distance of March this day 6 Miles.

Thursday September 16th.

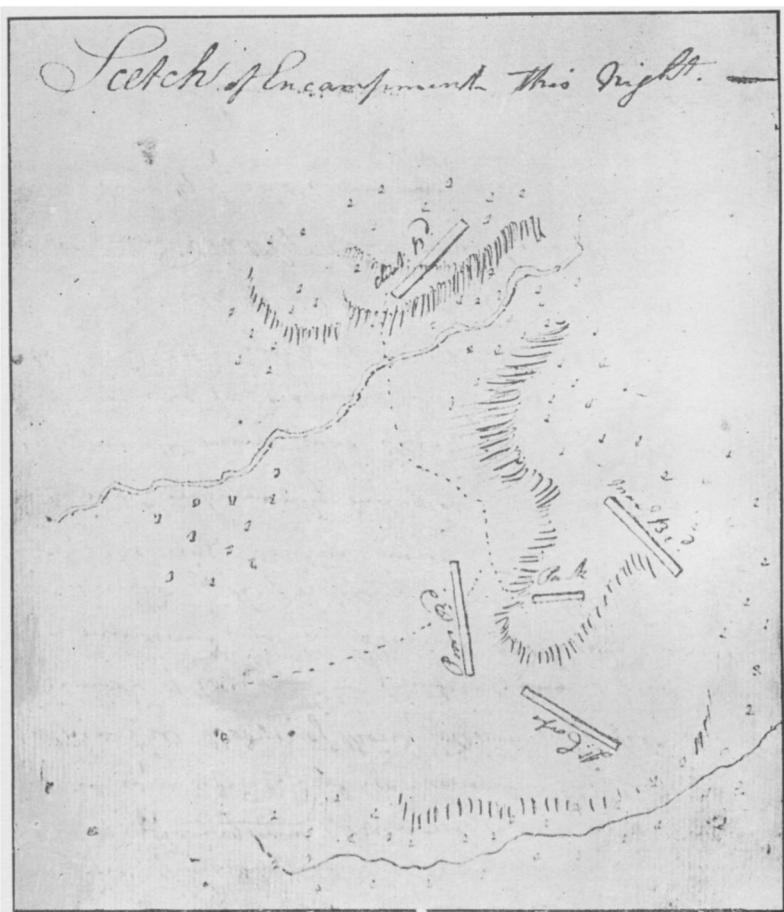
After destroying several Cornfields we took up our line of March about 11 o'clock A.M. and proceeded towards Kanaghsas: previous to our arrival there, parties were ordered out to reconoitre the Woods, and gather the Bodys of those soldiers who fell in the Skirmish of the 13th, fourteen including those six mentioned in my Journal of the 13th were found and buried with Military honors, the sight was most shocking as they were all scalp'd, tomahawk'd and most inhumanly mangled. Amongst those unfortunate men was Hans Jost the volunteer Indian who paid equally with the rest.

About 6 o'clock we arrived at Kanaghsas and encamp'd, we found several Cornfields which were immediately laid waist. Our March this day 9 Miles

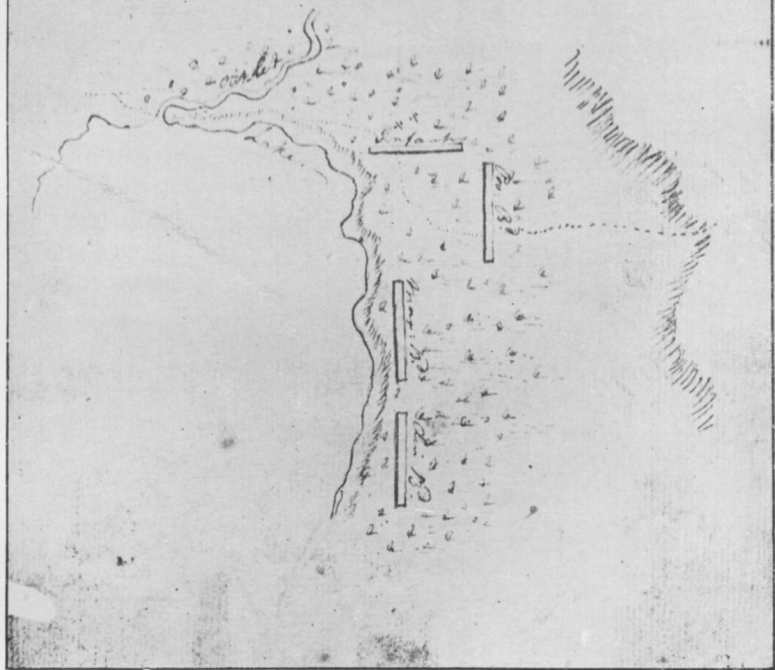
Sketch of Beaupreux the night —



Sketch of Encampment this Night.



Sketch of Encampment this night.



Friday September 17th.

About 5 o'clock this morning the General beat, the Tents were struck and the line of march taken up about 6 o'clock. We arriv'd at Anyeaya about 12 o'clock being the place our Stores with a Garrison was left; it was with not a little satisfaction we found everything safe. We were not without our apprehensions about them on Account of the intelligence we were fearful the enemy might have collected from the unfortunate prisoners who fell in their hands on the 13th. We encamped in the same order, and on the same ground as of the 11th Instant.

Saturday Sept^r 18th.

This morning about 8 o'clock the Army mov'd, the Rear was ordered (before they left the ground) to kill all such horses as were unable to move along least they should fall in the enemy's hands. On our route we fell in with several Onida Indians (our friends) who seem'd much rejoic'd at our great success against the Seneca Nations. We arrived about 6 o'clock P.M. at the East side of Kanadaqua Lake where we encamp'd after completing a march of 13½ Miles.

Sunday September 19th.

The Army mov'd 8 o'clock this morning in the usual order, excepting a few obstructions they met with passing thro' several Swamps they march'd remarkably steady. On our route we were met by an express from Tioga who brought a number of Letters & Newspapers informing us of Spain declaring War against Great Britain, they likewise brought us the agreeable intelligence of a good supply for the Army having come on to New-town (about 20 Miles above Tioga) to meet us. This agreeable intelligence conspired to make us exceeding happy, as we had not only been a long time entirely in the dark with respect to Home-news, but the disagreeable reflection of half allowance was entirely dispell'd.

We persued our march untill we arrived at Kanadasaga, which was about dusk when the Infantry got up, we Encamp'd in the same ground and in the same position as on the 7th Instant after compleating a march of 15 Miles.

Monday September 20th.

The greater part of this day was imploy'd at Head-quarters in holding a Council in consequence of the intercession made by some Oneida Indians (our friends) in favour of the Cayuga tribe, who have been for some time past in alliance with the Senecas, and Acted with them and are now desirous to make peace with us. The Council determin'd no treaty should be held with them, and a Command of 500 Infantry with Major Parrs Rifle-corps were immediately detach'd and sent to the Cayuga Lake on which their settlements lay, with orders to lay waist and destroy their Towns, Corn &c. and receive none of them but in the character of Prisoners of War.

Colo^l Smith with 200 Men was also detach'd down the North side of Seneca Lake in order to finish the destruction of Gensjunque, an Indian Village about 8 miles below Canadasaga. Colo^l Ganseworth with 100 men was likewise detach'd & sent to Fort Stanwix for some business from whence he is to proceed to Head-quarters on the North-river and join the Main Army.

About 4 o'clock P.M. the Army took up their line of march and moov'd steadily, about half past five they reach'd & cross'd the Out-let of Seneca lake and Encamp'd about one mile beyond the same.

Tuesday September 21st.

The Army march'd this morning about 8 o'clock, and continued mooving steady untill we pass'd Candai about 2 miles were we Encamp'd near the Lake. Previous to our Marching this morning, Colo^l Derbourn with a Com-

Sketch of Encampment this night.

24th

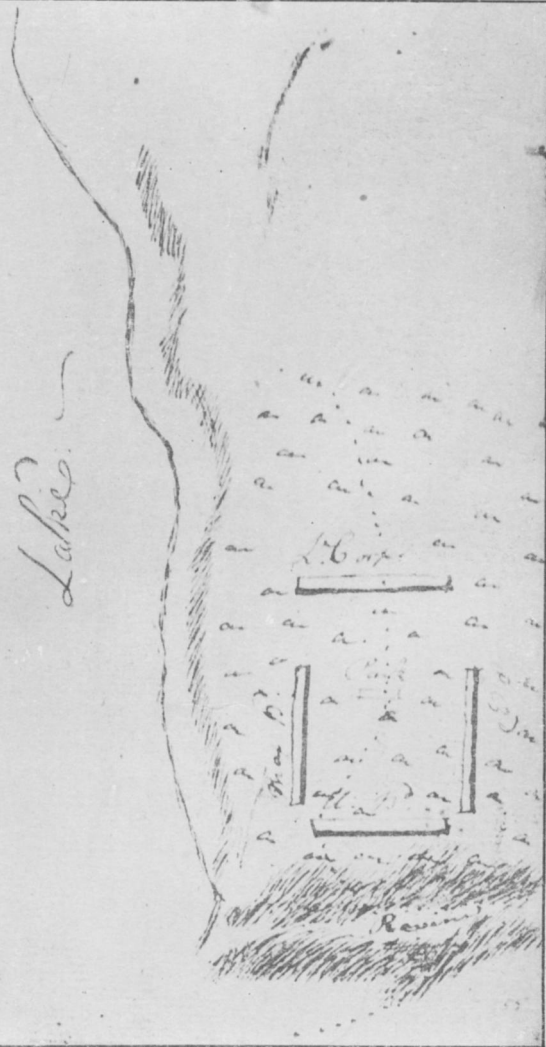
Distance of March this day
about 5 miles. —

Plain

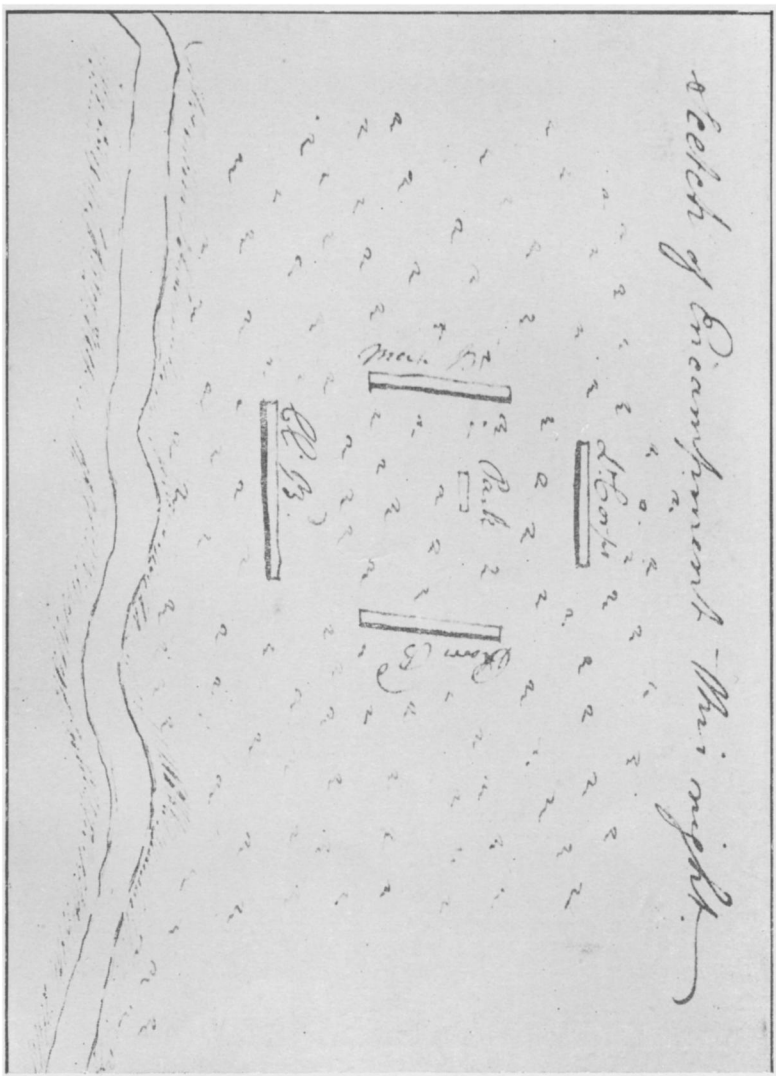


Sketch of Encampment this night.

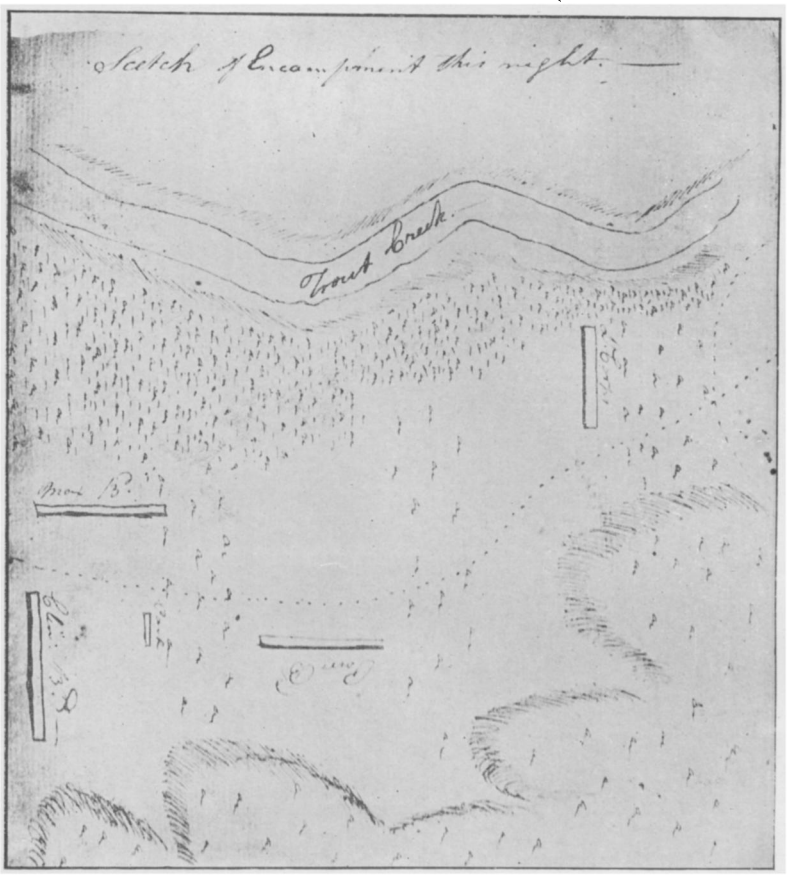
Lake.



Sketch of Encampment - This night.



Sketch of Encampment this night.



mand of 200 men, march'd to destroy a Town on the North side of Cayuga Lake. Distance of march this day 13 Miles.

Wednesday September 22nd.

The General beat and tents were struck about 6 o'clock this morning, but on account of some unavoidable obstruction we did not move untill 9 o'clock when we took up our line of march and mov'd steadily and in good order. We had several very difficult Ravines to pass on our rout. After completing a march of 16 Miles we encamp'd in the Woods near Sunset.

Several fine Indian horses were taken at our arrival on this ground.

Thursday September 23^d.

About 8 o'clock this morning the Army march'd and arriv'd at Katherines-town about 2 o'clock P.M. were we made a small halt. We found at this place the old Indian Squaw which was left here, on our march up the Country, Gen^l Sullivan gave her a considerable supply of flour & Meat for which, with tears in her savage Eyes she express'd a great deal of thanks. During our absence from this place, a young Squaw came and attended on the old one but some inhuman villain who pass'd thro' kill'd her.— What made this crime still more heinous was because a Manifesto was left with the old Squaw positively forbidding any violence or Injury should be committed on the Women & Children of the Savages by virtue of which it appears this Young Squaw came to this place, which absolutely comes under the notice of a breach of faith, and the offender ought to be severely punish'd.

I went to view in Company with a number of Gentlemen a very remarkable fall of Water, which is about one mile above this place, its beauty & elligance surpasses almost anything I ever saw, the fall is not less than 200 feet. About 3 o'clock the army mov'd about 3 Mile further,

and incamp'd on a plain, at the entrance of the great Swamp, after compleating a march of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Friday September 24th.

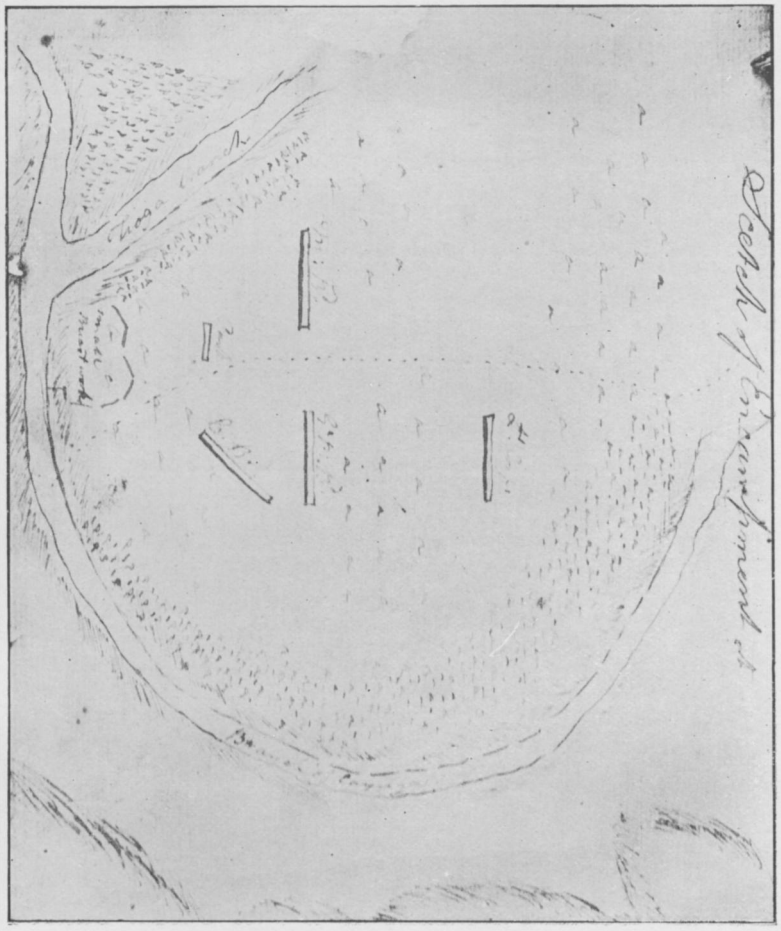
This morning precisely at 8 o'clock the Army moov'd and continued this rout through the Hemlock Swamp, mentioned on the 1st Ins^t meeting with much fewer obstructions than we expected owing to the very dry weather, which we have had for this month past. After passing through the same, we came to a fine open Country, and soon arrived at Kanawaluhary where there was a post established with a reinforcement of Stores which was a most pleasing circumstance as the last was issued, and that at half allowance at Kanadasaga, on our arrival the Garrison saluted us with the discharge of 13 cannon which compliment was return'd them by the Army.

Saturday September 25th.

In consequence of the Accession of the King of Spain to the American Alliance and the genrous proceedings of the present Congress in Augmenting the subsistance of the officers & Men of the Army, General Sullivan ordered five head of the best cattle viz^t one for the use of the Officers of each Brigade with five Gallons of Spirits each to be delivered to them respectively thereby giving them an opportunity of testifying their joy on the occasion.

In the evening the whole Army was drawn up and fired a few de-joy, thirteen Cannon being first discharged, the Infantry then commenc'd a running fire through the whole line, which being repeated a second time the whole Army then gave three cheers vizt. One for the United States of America, one for Congress and one for our New Ally the King of Spain.

The Army being then dismissed Gen^l Hand with the officers of his Brigade attended by the Officers of the Park of Artillery repaired to a bowery erected for that pur-



pose, when the fatted Bullock was serv'd up (dress'd in different ways) the whole seated themselves on the ground around the same which afforded them a most agreeable repast. The Officers being very jovial and the evening was spent in great Mirth and jolity.

After dinner the following toasts were drank, the Drums & fifes playing at intervals vizt.

1. The thirteen Sisters and their Sponcers.
2. The Honorable the American Congress.
3. Gen' Washington and the American Army.
4. The Commander in chief of the Western Expedition.
5. The American Navy.
6. The faithful allies the United House of Bourbon.
7. May the American Congress and all her Legislative representatives be endowed with virtue & wisdom and may her independence be as firmly establish'd as the pillars of time.
8. May the Citizens of America and her Soldiers be ever unanimous in the reciprocal support of each other.
9. May altercation, discord and every degree of fraud, be totally banish'd the peaceful shores of America.
10. May the Memory of the brave Lieut. Boyd & the soldiers under his Command who were horridly Massacred by the inhuman Savages or by their more barbarious & detestable Allys, the British and Torys the 13th Instant,—be ever dear to his country.
11. An Honourable peace to America or a perpetual War with her Enemies.
12. May the Kingdom of Ireland merrit a stripe in the American Standard.
13. May the Enemies of America be metimorphos'd into pack-horses, and sent on a Western Expedition against the Indians.

An Express with dispatches for General Sullivan from Philadelphia arrived this evening, by whom I received a packet inclosing the Commissions for my Officers.

Sunday September 26th.

A detachment was ordered out this morning to proceed up the Tioga branch, but a heavy rain coming on prevented their Marching.

About 11 o'clock A.M. the Command under Colonel Derbourn who left us 21st for to proceed to the Cayuga Lake, return'd bringing two Squaws prissoners, he having in his rout destroy'd several towns and a great quantity of fine Corn.

Monday September 27th.

The detachment ordered to march yesterday moov'd this morning up Tioga branch to an Indian Village about 12 miles from this place with orders to destroy the same.

Coleman & Caldwell two of my Soldiers who by some means lost the Reg^t at Kanadasagua Lake on the 18th Ins^t after Wandering for 7 days in the Wilderness, found and join'd us at this place, they subsisted during their absence on the Hearts & livers of two dead horses which they found on the path along which the Army had march'd.

At dusk this evening the detachment which march'd this morning, return'd after destroying a considerable quantity of Corn, beans and other Vegetables, 16 boat loads of which they brought with them for the use of y^e Army, they also burn'd a small village.

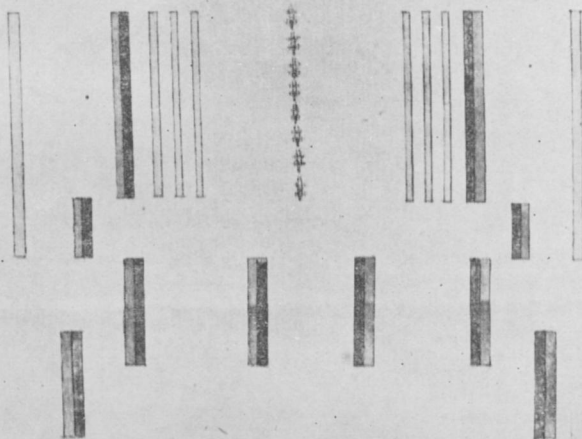
Tuesday September 28th.

Several Commands were ordered out this day viz^t. One up and the other down the Tioga branch for the purpose of destroying Corn &c of which there was a quantity left on our March towards the Seneca Country.

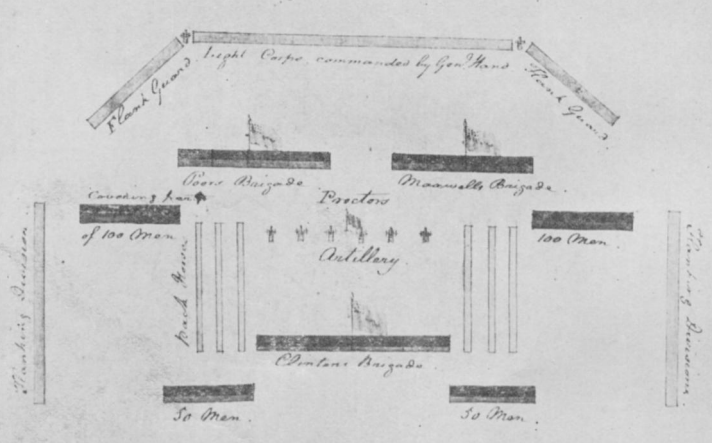
All the Lamé & sick soldiers of the Army were this day ordered to go to Tioga in boats, and the Pack-horses least able for other duty.

Colo^l Buttler with his Command after laying waist & destroying the Cayuga settlements and Corn &c of which

Order of March.



Order of Battle.



there was a very great quantity, returned and join'd the Army about ten o'clock this morning.

Wednesday September 29th.

The Army marched this morning about 8 o'clock and continued moving steady untill we pass'd Chemung about one mile, where we Encamp'd on the same ground and in the same position as on the 27th Ult. The two Commands ordered out yesterday morning return'd and join'd the Army at this place about 9 o'clock P.M. after destroying large quantities of Corn, beans and other vegetables.

Thursday September 30th.

This morning about 9 o'clock the Army mov'd about two o'clock they arrived on Tioga plains near Fort Sullivan, where the whole form'd in regular line of march and mov'd into the Garrison in the greatest order when we were received with Military honours, the Garrison turning out with presented Arms and a salute of thirteen rounds from their Artillery, which Compliment was return'd them from the Park of Artillery with the Army.

Colonel Shrieve, Governor of the Garrison had an elegant Dinner provided for the Generals and Field Officers of the Army, we regal'd ourselves and great joy & good humour was visible in every Countenance. Colo^l Proctors Band & Drums & fifes played in Concert the whole time.

Friday October 1st.

This morning the Horses, belonging to the officers of the Brigade, were forwarded to Wyoming. We also sent our Cow which we had along with us the whole expedition, And to whom we are under infinite obligations for the great quantity of Milch she afforded us, which rendered our situation very comfortable and was no small addition to our half Allowance.

This Afternoon Colo: Brewer (Gen^l Sullivan's Secretary) Set of to Congress with the dispatches which contain'd a relation of the great success of the Expedition.

Saturday Octo^r 2nd.

This day the Commander in chief made an elegant Entertainment and invited all the General & Field officers of the Army to dine with him.

In the evening to conclude the mirth of the day, we had an Indian dance. The officers who join'd in it putting on Visiors (alias) Monetas. The dance was conducted and led off by a Young Sachem of the Oneida Tribe, who was next followed by several other Indians, the whole led off and after the Indian custom, danc'd to the Music which was a rattle, a knife and a pipe, which the Sachem continued clashing together and singing Indian the whole time. At the end of every Dance the Indian whoop was set up by the whole.

Sunday October 3rd.

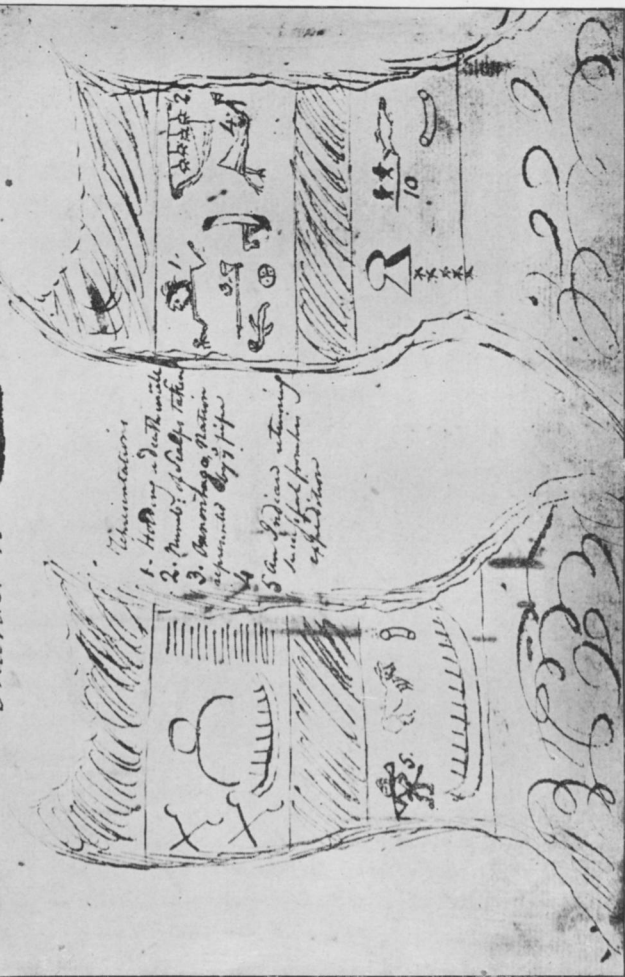
Agreeable to the orders of Yesterday the Garrison of Fort Sullivan this day join'd their respective Corps and the Fort was demolish'd. The Stores & other baggage with the Park of Artillery were put on board the boats and every other matter put in perfect readiness to moove with the Army on their rout to Wyoming to morrow morning 6 o'clock.

The Young Sachem Warrior with several Oneida Indians (Relatives & friends of the unfortunate Indian Han-jost, who bravely fell with the party under the Command of the much lamented Lieut. Boyd :) who have faithfully acted as Guides to the Army, left us this day well pleas'd (after bestowing some presents on them) for their native plaice, The Oneida Country.

The German Regiment who compos'd a part of the flanking divisions of the Army, were this day ordered to join & do duty with the 3^d Penn^a Brigade commanded by Gen^l Hand.

These traces, painted, by the Indians between Cowezy and Chukwint, on ^{the} head water of Saginaw annals. with their

Character.



Monday 4th October.

This day about 8 o'clock the Army took up their line of march & proceeded steady & in the same order as when marching to the Jenesi Country with this exception only, that the two flanking Divisions of the Army be join'd & compose one, and march on the left flank of the Army.

The Pack-horses with the greatest difficulty, pass'd the mountain (call'd Breakneck hill) Six of them by making miss-steps, tumbled down & were mash'd almost to a jelly. (This Hill is describ'd in my journal of the 9th of August last.)

We arrived at Weusakin about 6 o'clock in the evening after compleating a march of 15 miles. On acco^t of the rain marching was rather disagreeable this day.

On my arrival at this place I received a Letter with some News papers &c. from his Excellency President Reed, which contain'd agreeable News &c.

Tuesday October 5th.

The Army received orders this morning to embark on board of the boats which was effected about 11 o'clock after which the whole moov'd, (but paying little respect to order) about dusk the Troops landed & struck up fires, every boats crew choosing their own ground, the night sett in with rain, which continued untill morning. A number of the troops not having any tents, suffered considerably by the rain.

Wednesday October 6th.

About 8 o'clock this morning the whole embark'd again, and moov'd (paying no attention to order) down the river, about 6 o'clock the landed and Encamp'd, the weather being exceedingly cloudy & look'd likely for rain.

Thursday October 7th.

Embark'd about 6 o'clock and kept on steadily untill we arriv'd at Wyoming about 3 o'clock p. m., the whole Army

landed and Encamp'd on the same ground and in the same order as on the 30th July.

Thus by the perseverance, good Conduct and determin'd resolution of our Commander in chief, with the assistance of his council and the full determination of his troops to execute have we fully accomplish'd the great end & intentions of this important expedition, And I flatter myself we have far more than fully surpass'd the most sanguine expectations of those whose Eyes were more immediately looking to us for success.

The glorious achievements we have exhibited in extending our conquests so far, and at the same time render them so very compleat, will make no inconsiderable ballance even in the present politicks of America. Its future good consequences I leave to the eloquence of time to declare, which will in Ages hence celebrate the memory of those brave Sons, who nobly resign'd their lives disdaining every fatigue & hardship, to compleat a conquest, the real good effects & advantages of which posterity will more particularly enjoy.

Whilst I revere the merit and virtue of the Army, I am sorry I am under the necessity of mentioning that there was an unparallel'd and unpardonable neglect (and which ought not to pass with impunity) in those whose business it was to supply them with a sufficient quantity of necessities to carry them through the expedition, instead of which not more than 22 days of flour & 16 days meat was on hand when it commenc'd. And altho' the Army possess'd a degree of Virtue perhaps unparallel'd in the Annals of History, in undertaking an expedition on half allowance which was in every instance hazardous and injurious, Yet had we not been favoured with the smiles of Providence in a continuation of good Weather, the half allowance itself would not have enabled us to perform what from that circumstance we have.

FINIS.